INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication **NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION** For Member Only

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House Passes Amended Clark N. R. A. Resolution

The President's N. R. A. program, as announced at a press conference June 5, contemplates extension of the present N. R. A. Act until April 1, 1936, through passage by the House of the Clark resolution, which was passed by the Senate on May 14.

There is no intention, it was stated, to use the code-making and code-imposing provisions that were declared invalid by the Schechter case decision. Other sections of the Act will be used to continue the N. R. A. organization in skeleton form for the purpose, first, of digesting all information on code experience, etc., already collected and, second, to collect information showing the effect on hours and wages of the abandonment of codes.

Government contractors, subcontractors, and material men and all persons borrowing government money through the P. W. A., R. F. C., Farm Credit Administration, and like agencies will be required to conform to schedules of hours and minimum wages and to the prohibition of child labor, in accordance with regulations to be formulated.

All N. R. A. labor boards are to be discontinued and their activities to be handled by labor tribunals established under the Wagner bill, if passed. The conciliation service of the Department of Labor is to get an additional appropriation of $600,000 for purely mediation service in strikes.

Other miscellaneous agencies, such as the F. A. C. A., organized under the N. R. A., are to be handled by separate legislation.

The first step toward carrying out the program as announced was the passage by the House on June 7th, under a special rule, of the Clark resolution to extend the N. I. R. A. As adopted, the resolution fixes the expiration date at April 1, 1936, repeals the provisions delegating power to the President to approve or prescribe codes, but authorizes the President to approve voluntary codes.

Crop Conditions

The following crop conditions are based on telegraphic reports from canners and indicate the condition of the crop on Thursday night, June 6th. These crop condition reports are supplemented by a table which gives the average temperatures and total rainfall for the past two

weeks and for the corresponding week last year. The accompanying graphs show effective growing temperatures in Maryland, New York, and Wisconsin for the first three weeks of June, 1934, and up to June 6, 1935. The map which accompanies the INFORMATION LETTER this week shows the approximate location of the acreage of peas seeded for canning in 1935.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE: Pea packing just beginning in Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland. Crop prospects appear excellent.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHERN MARYLAND: Recent rains aided pea crop materially. Condition very favorable. Packing will probably start about June 17th. Some aphis are present but no damage done to date.

NEW YORK: Recent rains and subsequent cool weather very favorable for peas. Early planted peas not very good stand. Later plantings looking fine. Packing will probably not start before July 1.

OHIO: Crop in good condition will start packing June 10.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS: Peas progressing slowly due to cool weather. Crop prospects hardly up to normal. Planting of corn and pumpkin at least two weeks late. Germination retarded by cool weather and too much rain.

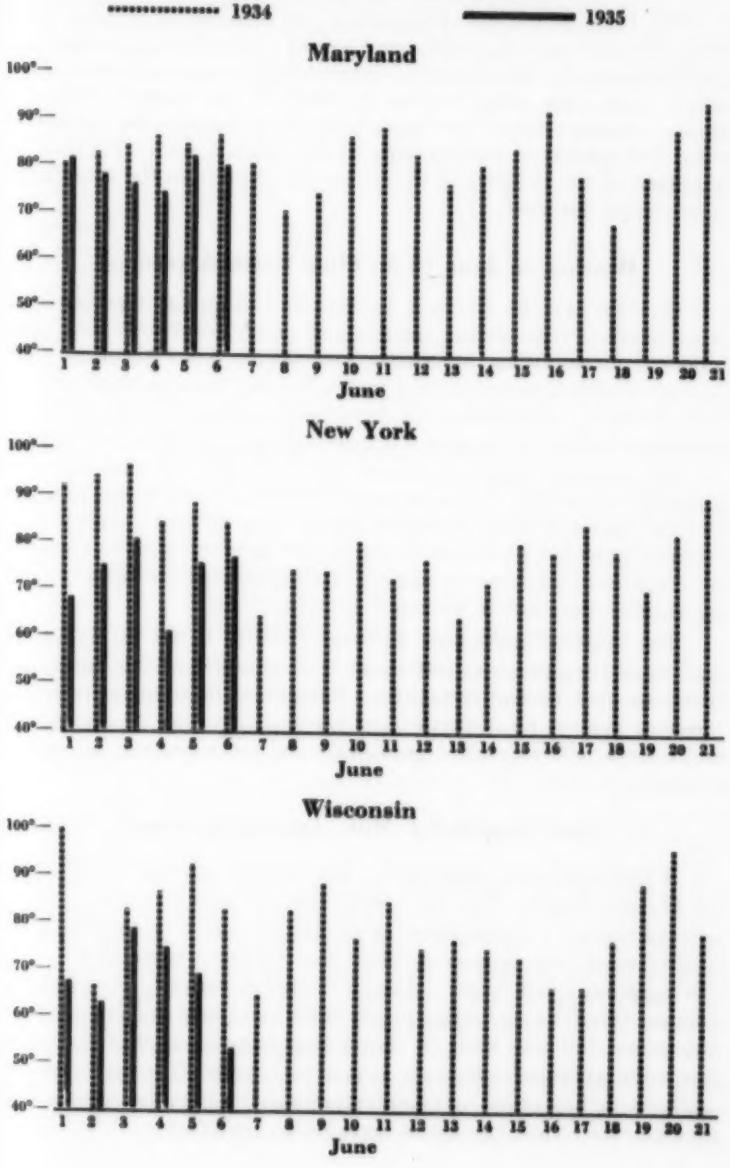
WISCONSIN: Temperatures have been very low in Wisconsin but pea crop conditions continue normal. Blossoms just starting on early peas. Seeding practically finished in northern section. Season two weeks late. Owing to bunched planting schedules there is danger that hot weather in July may cut yields of sweets.

MINNESOTA: Cool weather with plenty of moisture ideal for pea development. First blossoms on early Alaskas appeared June 2; full blossoms June 7.

UTAH: Crop conditions on peas 90 per cent. Will likely start packing Alaskas June 20 and early sweets June 25.

District	Week ended May 28, 1935		Week ended June 4, 1935		Week ended June 5, 1934	
	Temp.	*Rain*	*Temp.*	*Rain*	*Temp.*	*Rain*
Maine	53	.0	61	.1	61	.1
Western New York	56	.0	64	.6	70	1.9
Tri-States	63	.1	73	.4	74	.6
South Central Ohio	61	.0	69	.9	70	.0
Central Indiana	61	.1	67	.7	81	.3
Central Illinois	59	1.0	66	.5	85	.4
Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin	58	.1	62	1.6	70	.2
Southern Minnesota	59	.6	62	.6	80	.1
Northern Colorado	55	.6	56	.1	67	.4
Northern Utah	64	.6	56	1.7	65	.0
Northwestern Washington	58	.0	57	.0	58	.0
Southeastern Washington	63	.0	63	.2	61	.5

Temperatures in Pea Canning Districts



Canners Associations Approve Continuance of Code Wage Scale

The Canners League of California, the Association of New York State Canners, and the Baltimore Canned Foods Exchange have announced action by the respective organizations approving continuance of the wage scale prescribed in the code for the canning industry. Similar announcements have been made by a considerable number of individual canners in various parts of the country, indicating that the sentiment of the industry is to operate this season on the same basis as prevailed last year.

Hearing on June 10 on Cling Peach Agreement

On May 15 the Canners League of California, together with other interests representing canners and peach growers in that state, proposed a marketing agreement and license for California cling peaches for 1935 and requested that a hearing be scheduled. Under date of June 1 the Secretary of Agriculture announced that a hearing would be held on the proposed agreement on June 10 at Sacramento "at which hearing interested parties will be heard with reference to a proposed marketing agreement for California cling peaches proposed by said representatives of canners and growers in said industry to be executed pursuant to Section 8 (2) of said Act, and with reference to the issuance of a license for canners of cling peaches grown in California issuable pursuant to Section 8 (3) of said Act."

The proposed marketing agreement relates to the receiving and grading of cling peaches; settlement with growers; establishment and functions of a control committee; designation of common points of receiving peaches for inspection and grading; expenses; reports, books, and records; effect on prior agreement; and other general and related matters.

New Evaporated Milk Agreement Issued

A marketing agreement and license for the evaporated milk industry became effective June 1st. Simultaneous with the signing of the new agreement a termination order became effective cancelling the original marketing agreement, which was instituted September 8, 1933. The agreement and license establish minimum prices to producers for milk delivered to evaporating plants based on current butter and cheese quotations, and open filing by contracting manufacturers of the selling prices of evaporated milk in the form of case goods. The maximum and minimum selling prices by manufacturers to the trade by regions, contained in the former agreement, have been eliminated.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

CARLOT SHIPMENTS AS REPORTED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Commodity	Week ending June 1		Week ending May 25	Total for season through June 1	
	1934	1935	1935	1934	1935
Vegetables:					
Beans, snap and lima	460	366	278	11,102	8,213
Tomatoes	1,656	1,766	1,115	12,601	13,653
Green peas	139	358	484	2,921	3,840
Spinach	6	10	18	7,675	5,507
All other vegetables:					
Domestic—					
Competing directly	3,074	3,011	3,852	107,125	96,936
Competing indirectly	7	5	7	9,515	12,349
Imports—					
Competing directly	...	...	...	162	213
Competing indirectly	3	2	15	83	89
Fruits:					
Citrus, domestic	2,288	3,319	3,069	93,603	106,886
Imports	27	5	4	755	321
Others, domestic	2,289	1,363	1,833	29,785	27,991

Navy to Buy Canned Asparagus

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department at Washington is seeking bids on 520,000 pounds of canned asparagus for delivery at Mare Island, California. The closing date for bids is June 25th, and the schedule number is 5315.

Cuban Vegetable Exports to U. S. Increase

A notable improvement in Cuba's winter vegetable export trade with the United States is revealed in a report from the American consul at Habana.

With the exception of okra and lima beans every item in this trade registered an increase in the season from November, 1934, to April, 1935, compared with the corresponding period of 1933-34.

Shipments of tomatoes from Cuba to the United States increased to 50,841,909 pounds compared with 33,950,000 pounds; egg plant increased from 3,676,536 pounds to 5,309,695 pounds; peppers from 1,838,958 pounds to 4,643,023 pounds; cucumbers from 1,441,563 pounds to 1,871,161 pounds; and potatoes from 102,359 pounds to 2,289,412 pounds.

Exports of potatoes from Cuba to the American market in April amounted to 1,651,775 pounds compared with none in April, 1934. The heavy shipments in 1935, it is pointed out, were due to the more favorable prices offered in the United States.

Not only was the total volume of vegetable exports to the United States from Cuba greatly increased during the past season, but the high prices which prevailed brought greater returns to the Cuban shippers.

Canned Food Exports in April

Articles	April, 1934		April, 1935	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Canned meats, total	1,292,516	$430,000	1,282,832	$445,118
Beef	235,025	81,478	265,736	91,195
Pork	931,585	323,072	865,048	318,568
Sausage	101,962	21,551	81,212	21,577
Other	29,944	3,899	70,836	13,778
Canned vegetables, total	2,714,323	260,928	1,340,609	109,339
Asparagus	1,551,119	173,817	110,500	13,741
Baked beans, and pork and beans	350,997	18,682	336,697	21,154
Corn	126,314	9,185	174,395	12,718
Peas	113,178	10,390	85,730	7,660
Soups	123,300	14,634	161,391	18,193
Tomatoes	200,020	12,390	68,848	5,775
Other	249,395	21,821	403,048	30,098
Condensed milk	597,456	79,653	717,137	92,538
Evaporated milk	4,052,989	251,051	3,267,006	223,067
Canned fruits, total	15,997,570	1,137,932	8,796,905	701,069
Apples and applesauce	691,285	27,873	415,823	18,015
Apricots	1,067,462	70,093	363,055	27,328
Berries, other	16,659	1,786	31,888	2,622
Cherries	182,719	34,457	45,950	5,770
Fruits for salad	2,668,611	267,471	2,372,083	253,531
Grapefruit	1,942,523	103,716	846,012	46,672
Loganberries	42,343	3,528	15,736	1,341
Peaches	3,997,956	249,579	882,293	63,938
Pears	3,699,846	242,092	2,032,741	148,095
Pineapple	1,429,806	113,074	1,596,820	116,326
Prunes	38,041	3,817	60,554	4,710
Other	220,319	20,444	133,941	12,721
Canned fish, total	6,195,902	585,524	5,767,556	674,700
Mackerel	159,403	6,637	25,245	1,346
Salmon	2,949,840	385,289	3,913,625	544,077
Sardines	2,781,916	147,732	1,625,270	98,840
Shellfish	252,426	37,063	190,810	27,349
Other	52,317	8,803	12,606	3,088

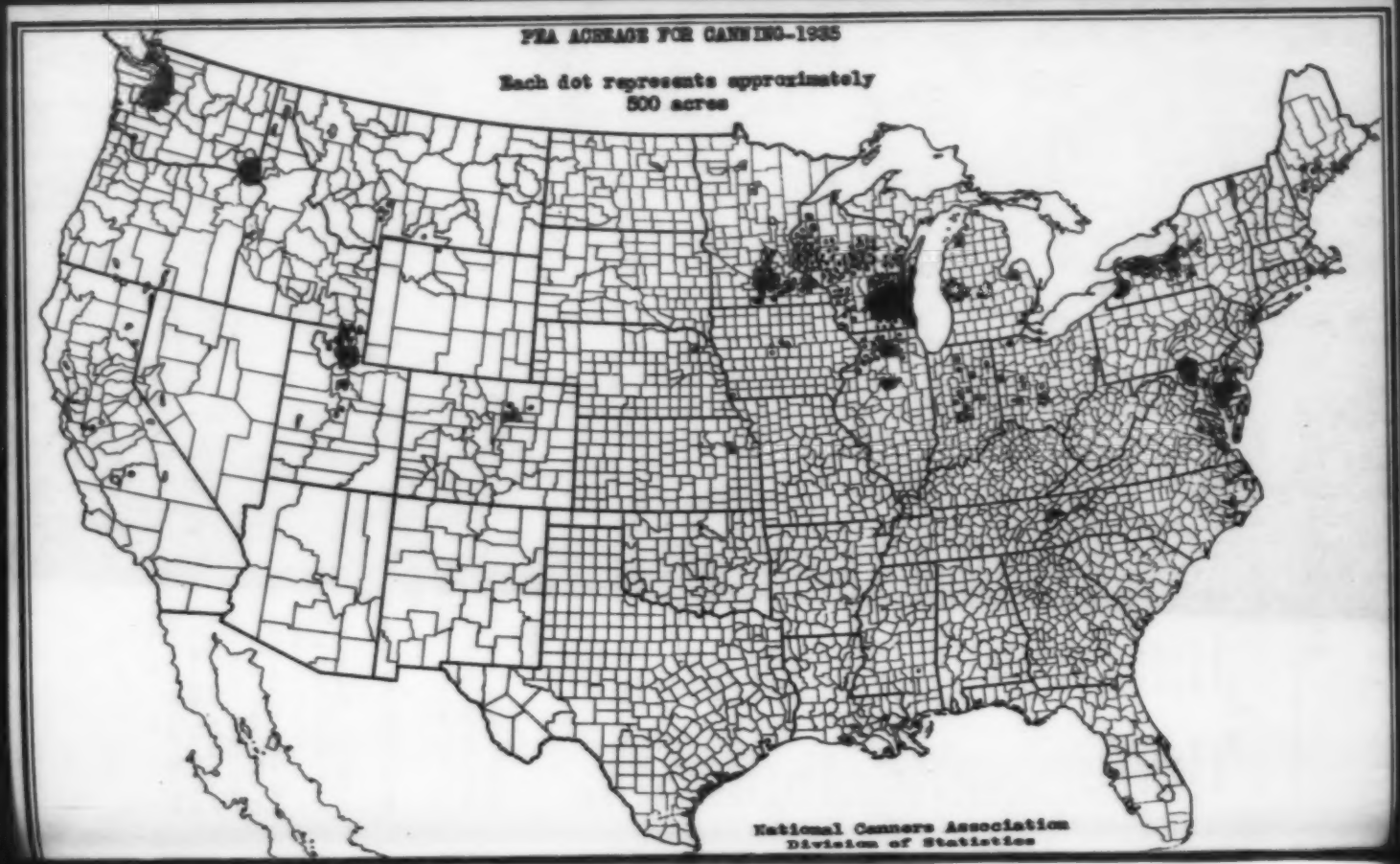
Effect of Planting Date on Beet Color

Late planting of beets tends to develop darker and more intense internal color, according to W. D. Enzie of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Writing in the April issue of the station's publication, "Farm Research," Enzie says:

"Among the factors considered as influencing color in beets are temperatures, moisture, plant nutrition, soil type, and seed strain.

"Sufficient data have not yet been accumulated to interpret the reaction of all of these factors on the formation of the red pigments in beets, however, at this time there are indications which do tend toward practical application.

"Most available strains of Detroit Dark Red Beets, for example, have been shown to develop darker and more intense internal color when planted late in the season, and correspondingly, when harvested late in the year. When June-planted beets were cut in September and found to be too light, the color would be considerably darker if the crop were allowed to remain in the field for another 3 or 4 weeks. It is believed that the decrease in temperature during the last month of growth was responsible for the differences in color.


PEA ACREAGE FOR CANNING-1935
Each dot represents approximately
500 acres
National Canners Association
Division of Statistics

"When strains of this variety are grown on different soil types, somewhat variable red color intensities are produced. Tests to date have shown that muck soil of cattail or similar formation, when cropped over a period of years, will produce darker colored beets than muck soil more virgin in nature. Similarly, river bottom silty loam has produced darker colored beets than many of the upland soils. This situation suggests the possibility of a nutritional relationship and experiments have been devised to attack this angle of the problem.

"Occasionally, a strain of Detroit Dark Red Beet can be obtained that will produce desirable and uniform color regardless of the time it is planted or the soil on which it is grown. Such strains show the result of careful and consistent selection. At present this is one of the most practical means to insure the production of well-colored beets."

Mexican Bean Beetle Control

Following are the latest recommendations of the Bureau of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with reference to control of Mexican bean beetle. According to Bureau of Entomology agents, the bean beetle has already appeared in bean fields in the Norfolk, Virginia area and in Ohio.

Derris powder sprays and cryolite sprays (either natural or synthetic) have given equal, if not better, control of the Mexican bean beetle than has magnesium arsenate, in the latest tests conducted.

SPRAYS.—Derris powder having a rotenone content of 4 per cent should be used at a dosage of 2 or 2½ pounds in 50 gallons of water, or at the rate of 2 or 2½ ounces in 3 gallons, which gives a rotenone content of approximately 0.02 and 0.025 per cent, respectively, in the spray. In Ohio during 1934, under conditions of severe infestation, derris powder of a rotenone content of 4.4 per cent gave good control when used at a dosage of 1½ pounds in 50 gallons of water. Derris powder of a different rotenone content may be used in proportion to that content so as to make a spray containing 0.02 or 0.025 per cent of rotenone. The derris powder should be wetted thoroughly in a small quantity of water before it is added to the bulk of the water in the sprayer. The results to date indicate that no sticker or spreader is necessary for the use of derris root powder in water on beans.

Cryolite, either natural or synthetic, should be used at a dosage of 3 pounds in 50 gallons of water, or at the rate of 3 ounces in 3 gallons.

Magnesium arsenate at the rate of 2 pounds in 50 gallons of water is still the most economical insecticide now known for the control of the bean beetle. However, in view of the fact that recently a brand of this material has appeared on the market that severely injured bean foliage, and since recent experiments indicate that better results and greater yields may be obtained by using derris or cryolite, these two materials are recommended in preference to magnesium arsenate. In sections where derris or cryolite is not available, however, magnesium

arsenate can be used profitably if a standard brand can be obtained which is known to have given satisfactory results in the past.

DUSTS.—Derris dusts of a rotenone content of 0.5 to 0.75 per cent, either commercial or home-mixed, may be used with fairly satisfactory results when applied at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds to the acre per application. In the case of home-mixed dusts, either talc, tobacco dust, infusorial earth, or inert clay may be used as a diluent in the same proportions as for cabbage worms, but recent experiments have indicated that talc is the most satisfactory.

Cryolite used as an undiluted dust has given unsatisfactory results, but when used with fine dusting sulphur, wheat flour, talc, or tobacco dust (60 pounds of cryolite to 40 pounds of the diluent) good results were obtained at times, while at other times the results were not so satisfactory. In general, derris dust mixtures have given better results than cryolite, at lower costs, since the more dilute cryolite dusts are not satisfactory.

Sprays are recommended in preference to dusts, since spraying will give better control and longer protection. Growers who prefer to dust or are not equipped to spray will, however, obtain fairly satisfactory results with the dust mixtures.

Except in arid regions, plant injury often results from the use of calcium arsenate mixtures on beans. *Lead arsenate should never be used on bean foliage* because serious injury and reductions in yields often result from its use, even with bordeaux mixture.

The beans should be sprayed or dusted when adults are found in the field or when egg masses become numerous on the underside of the leaves. One to three, sometimes four, applications are required, depending on the abundance of the insect. The beans must be treated on the underside of the leaves, and care should be taken that the spraying or dusting is done thoroughly.

CAUTION.—In case cryolite or magnesium arsenate is used, treatments on snap beans should stop when the pods begin to form.

CULTURAL CONTROL.—The destruction of crop remnants after harvest is as important as thorough spraying or dusting. Plow under all plant remnants at least 6 inches deep.

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